



The
LOYOLA DRAMATIC SOCIETY

under the direction of

MR. JOHN READY

PRESENTS

ITS JUBILEE YEAR PLAY

Traitors' Gate

Historical Play in Three Acts by

MORNA STUART

*(Produced by special arrangement with
Samuel French (Canada) Limited, Toronto)*

LOYOLA COLLEGE AUDITORIUM

MAY 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 1946.



LOYOLA COLLEGE 1896 • 1946



Program

GOD SAVE THE KING

MARCH—Coronation March, from *Le Prophète*,
Giacomo Meyerbeer, 1791-1864

OVERTURE—The Heavens are Telling, from *The Creation*,
Joseph Haydn, 1732-1809

TRAITORS' GATE — ACT I

The living-room in Sir Thomas More's house in Chelsea.
Early April, 1534.

INTERMISSION

WALTZ—Valse, Op. 64, No. 2 *Frederic Chopin, 1810-1849*

SUITE—Dances from *Henry VII* *Edward German, 1862-1936*

ROMANCE—The Erl King *Franz Schubert, 1797-1828*

TRAITORS' GATE — ACT II

Scene 1—The living-room of the Clements' house, Bucklersbury,
City of London. A few days later.

Scene 2—A room in Lambeth Palace, — 17 April, 1534

INTERMISSION

INTERLUDE—The Crucifix *Jean Faure, 1830-1914*

STRING QUARTET—Ase's Death *Edward Grieg, 1843-1907*

TRAITORS' GATE — ACT III

Scene 1 — A room in the Tower of London. — May 1535

Scene 2 — The same. — June 1535

Scene 3 — The same. — July 1535

FINALE

O CANADA

Loyola Victory Song

Characters in Order of Appearance

DAME ALICE MORE (Thomas More's second wife)	<i>John Walsh</i>
PEG CLEMENT (More's adopted daughter)	<i>Donald Brown</i>
JOHN CLEMENT (More's adopted son and Peg's husband)	<i>John Buell</i>
MARGARET ROPER (More's eldest daughter)	<i>Donald Leahy</i>
WILLIAM ROPER (her husband)	<i>Hugh Power</i>
THOMAS HOWARD, Lord Norfolk	<i>Louis Fortin</i>
THOMAS CROMWELL, Secretary of State	<i>Joseph Roney</i>
SIR THOMAS MORE	<i>Francis Higgins</i>
DR. NICHOLAS WILSON (late chaplain to King Henry VIII)	<i>Robert Boyle</i>
THOMAS CRANMER (Archbishop of Canterbury)	<i>Robert O'Connell</i>
OFFICER OF THE GUARD	<i>Kevin Reynolds</i>
SOLICITOR-GENERAL RICH	<i>Paul Orr</i>
PALMER	<i>Eric Howard</i>
SOUTHWELL	<i>Kenneth Johnson</i>

LOYOLA DRAMATIC SOCIETY

<i>Moderator</i>	REV. WILLIAM X. BRYAN, S.J.
<i>Business Manager</i>	MAJOR NORMAN DANN, B.A. '40
<i>President</i>	WILLIAM HARCOURT '46
<i>Vice-President</i>	PAUL ORR '47
<i>Secretary</i>	JOSEPH RONEY '48

STAGE CREW

<i>Scenery</i>	HANS BERENDS
<i>Stage Manager</i>	ANTHONY MILLEDGE
<i>Lighting</i>	RUDOLPH DOLLFUSS
<i>Prompter</i>	KEVIN REYNOLDS
<i>Props and Calls</i>	STEPHEN CLERK
<i>Scene construction and shifting:</i> EDWARD CARON, HUGH KERRIN, STEPHEN CLERK, HOWARD MCCARNEY, FRANK MCGEE.	

Special Music composed by DR. J. J. GAGNIER

Costumes by MALLABAR

Furniture through the courtesy of
FRASER BROS. — ANTIQUES AND REPRODUCTIONS

LOYOLA ORCHESTRA

<i>Director</i>	PROFESSOR JEAN DROUIN
<i>Moderator</i>	REV. JOHN HODGINS, S.J.
<i>President</i>	JEAN BEAUREGARD '48
<i>Vice-President</i>	THOMAS SULLIVAN '49
<i>Secretary</i>	ALBERT BOISJOLI '47
<i>Treasurer</i>	MAURICE LATOUR '47
<i>Manager</i>	LOUIS CHARBONNEAU '48

LIBRARIANS

KELVIN MANN '48

MAURICE LEGARÉ '48

JOHN MCINTYRE, H.S. '46

THOMAS MORE, who is one of the most highly esteemed laymen in all history, was born in London on February 6, 1478. After his early education at St. Anthony's School, he was accepted into the retinue of Cardinal Morton to learn the social usages of noble households, according to the custom of the time. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Oxford University and after two years' study became a lawyer apprentice at the London Courts. He was admitted to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn when he was eighteen.

At this time Thomas hesitated between law and holy orders, and for five years shared, as far as a busy lawyer could, the religious life of the Carthusians in their Charterhouse at London. Eventually he decided in favour of law, and due to his brilliance and industry rose rapidly. During this time he wrote *UTOPIA* and through this and other works of academic merit developed a firm friendship with Erasmus, the noted European scholar, and other leading Humanists of the day.

More was twice married, his first wife dying young, and had four children to whom he added several more by adopting them. Together they formed a household whose harmony and brilliance have become legendary. The eldest daughter, Margaret, was especially adept in Latin and Greek, writing letters to More's friends on the continent which gained her highest praise.

In 1529, More, having distinguished himself in the London law courts, succeeded Thomas Wolsey as Lord Chancellor, becoming one of Henry VIII's closest friends. Yet it was the "King's Matter" that was to bring about More's martyrdom.

This "King's Matter", the phrase then in current use, referred to the debatable issue of the validity of Henry's 'divorce' from Catherine of Aragon and of his leadership of the Church. Torn between loyalty to his king and country and the dictates of his conscience on a moral question, More resigned the chancellorship in 1532 on the grounds of ill health, having uttered no opinion on the matter, since silence could not be interpreted as treason.

The play opens two years later.